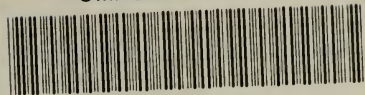


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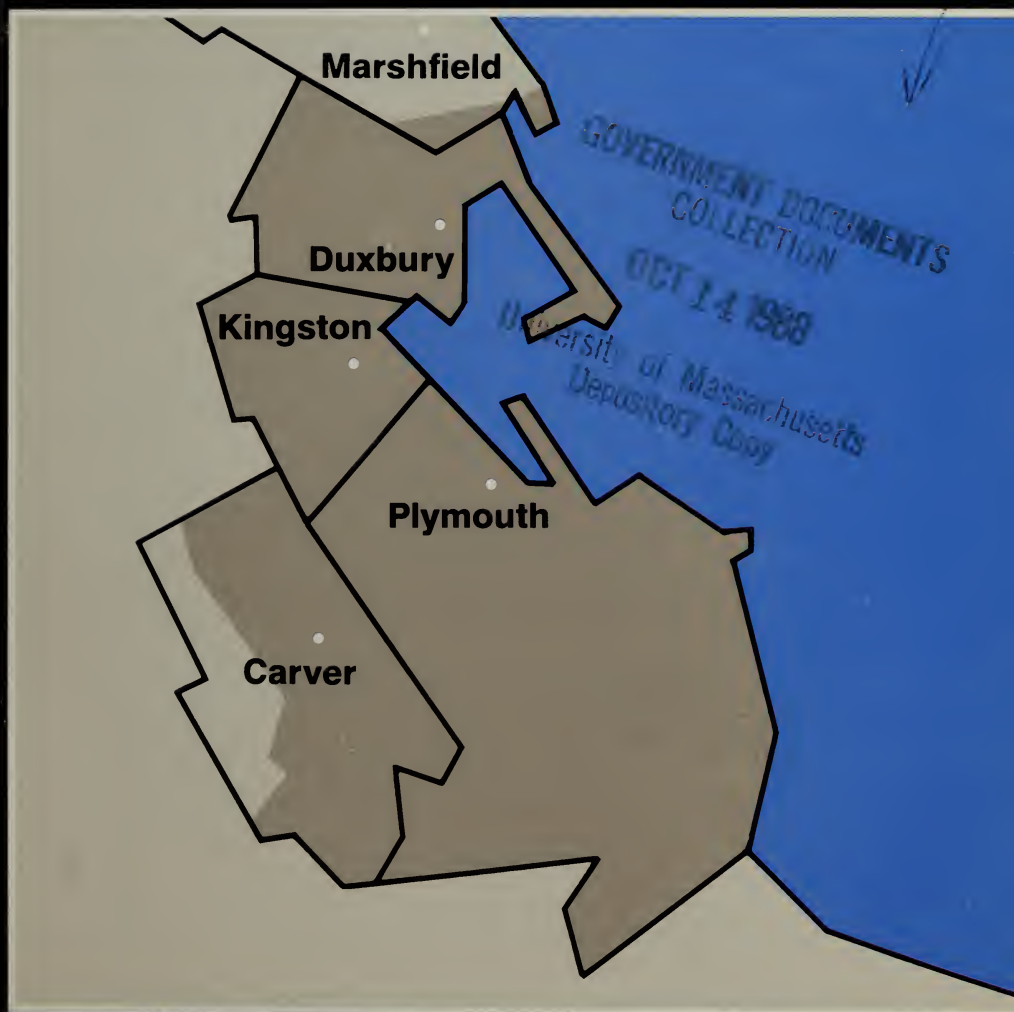
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Emergency Public Information

What to do in case of an emergency at
Pilgrim Nuclear Power Station...



Revised 1986

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Who Would Be Affected?

If you are a resident of Plymouth, Marshfield, Duxbury, Kingston or Carver . . . This booklet will help you and your family prepare in advance for the unlikely event of a serious accident at the Pilgrim Nuclear Power Station. It will help you know what to do for this or any other emergency affecting your community. It will also provide information to those who are visiting the area. Emergency plans have been prepared by local officials in your town, in cooperation with the Massachusetts Civil Defense Agency and the Massachusetts Department of Public Health.

Save this booklet and share it with your family. Portions apply to other emergencies, such as hurricanes, tornadoes, chemical spills or large fires. Please read this material carefully.

How Will I Know?

You will be warned . . . In an emergency, including an accident at a nuclear power station, you will be alerted in several ways:

- **Town Civil Defense sirens** – three to five minutes steady siren tone
- **Tone-alert radios** in buildings where these have been placed
- **Police or other vehicles** with loudspeakers
- **WROR-FM Radio 98.5**
- **WPLM Radio 1390 AM and 99.1 FM**
- **WATD-FM Radio 95.9**
- **Other local TV and radio stations**

When you hear any of these warnings, go inside and turn on your radio or TV to a local station. They will carry further information and instructions at all hours about what you should do. You may be asked to take shelter in your home or to evacuate the area. Please do not evacuate unless you are directed to do so.

What is an Emergency?

It is impossible for a nuclear power plant to explode like a bomb, but there could be accidents that release radiation. (See **What is Radiation?** on page 8.) Although these accidents are very unlikely, authorities are ready for emergencies.

Emergencies can vary from accidents involving injury to a worker at the plant to those involving people outside the plant site. Four types of emergencies have been identified. These are briefly described below, together with actions you may be asked to take.

Notification of Unusual Event

- A Notification of Unusual Event is an event which could lead to reduced plant safety. Most often they are non-nuclear, such as injury to a worker, hazardous weather or automatic plant shutdown.
- State and local authorities are notified to be ready in case they are needed.
- No public action is necessary.

Alert

- An Alert is an event which could reduce plant safety. Radiation releases, if any, are expected to be small.
- State and local authorities are notified to be ready in case they are needed.
- No public action is necessary. Information will be available through radio and TV news channels.

Site Area Emergency General Emergency

- A Site Area Emergency or General Emergency are events which involve or could involve major failures at the plant. In this case, larger radioactivity releases are possible.

- State and local authorities open emergency operations centers and call in extra resources such as police and firemen. The public is kept fully informed through alerting systems and local radio and TV stations.
- The public should tune to local radio and TV stations. State officials will provide information on what to do. You may be asked to stay indoors or evacuate areas downwind of the plant.

In Case of an Emergency

Take Shelter . . . In-house shelter is the most likely protective action that you may be asked to take. This means going indoors and staying indoors until the emergency has passed. By doing this, you will reduce potential exposure to radiation. If you are travelling and not near a place where you can take shelter, stay in your car, close the windows, turn on the radio and listen to the local radio station for instructions. If sheltering is necessary, public safety officials will inform you over radio or TV. When directed to take shelter, follow these instructions:

- Go indoors and close all doors and windows.
- Turn off air conditioners and window fans.
- Go to the lowest rooms in your house or office such as the basement.
- Stay away from windows and doors.
- Remain indoors until notified otherwise.
- Keep your radio or TV on for information.
- Food and water in your house or office are safe.
- Local authorities may ask you to use respiratory protection such as a folded handkerchief placed over your mouth and nose.

Where and How Do I Evacuate?

Exit routes and reception centers . . .

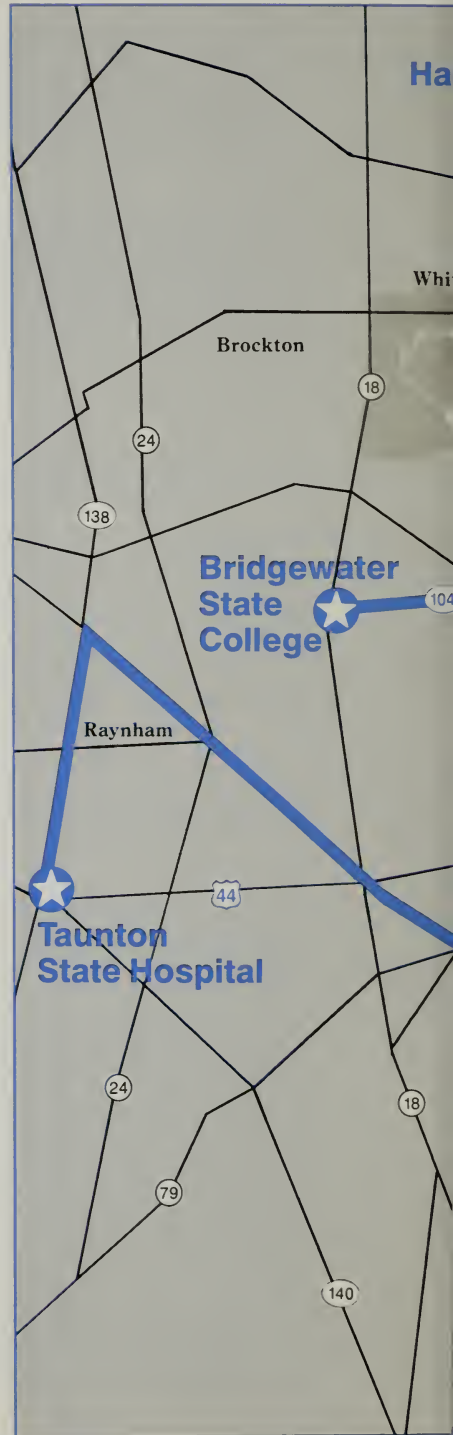
This map shows the reception centers for your area and recommends routes to get there. If you are directed to evacuate, proceed to the nearest reception center or the one easiest for you to get to.

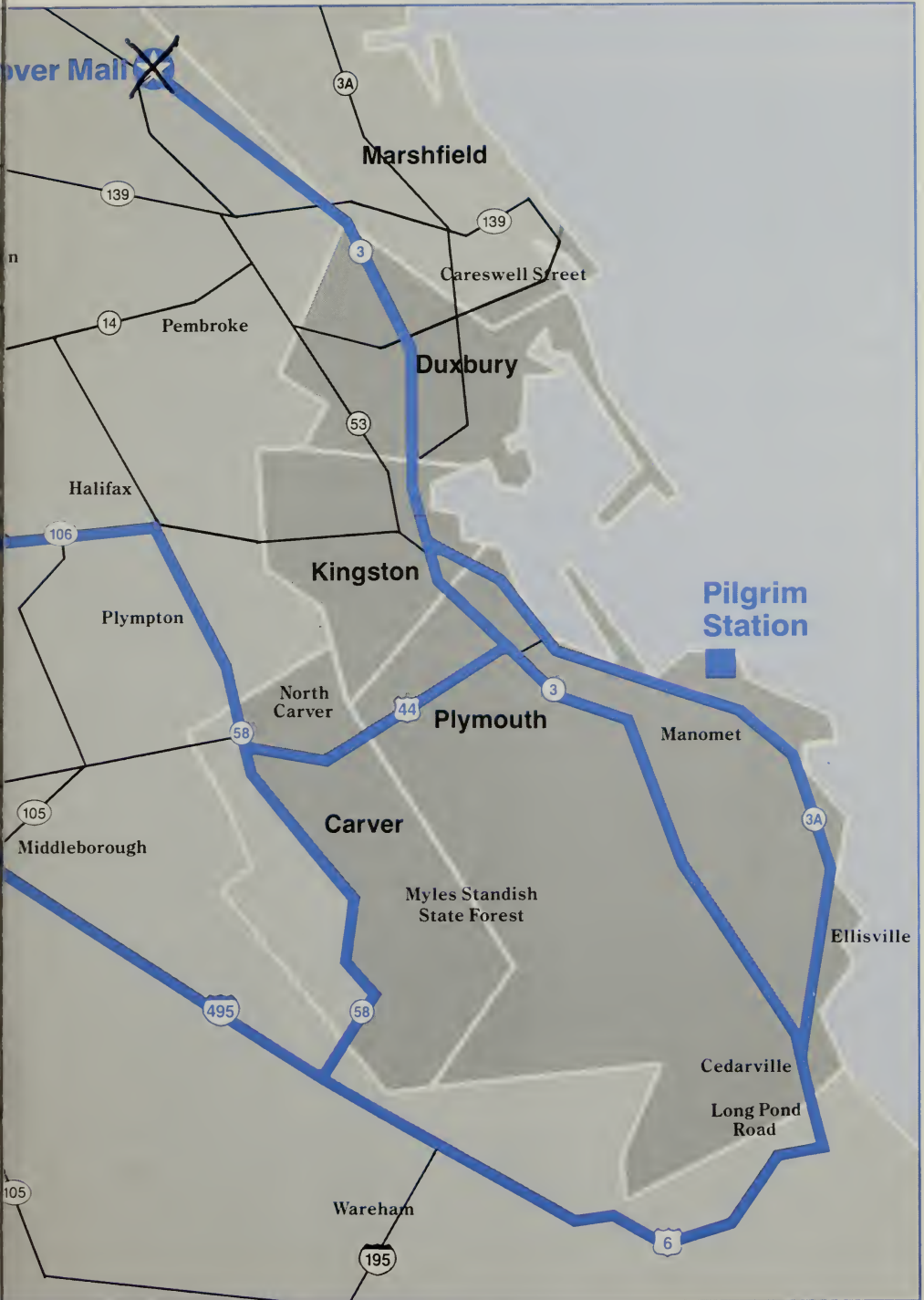
How to get there . . .

- **To Hanover Mall:** Residents of Duxbury, Kingston, Marshfield (south of Route 139, Careswell Street), and northeastern Plymouth: **Take Route 3 North or Route 3A North to Hanover Mall exit.**
- **To Bridgewater State College:** Residents of northwestern Plymouth, Carver (east of Route 58), and western Kingston: **Take Route 44 West and Route 58 North to Route 106 to Route 104 West.**
- **To Taunton State Hospital:** Residents of southern Plymouth: **Take Route 3 or 3A South, Long Pond Road South, Route 6 West, Route 495 North to Route 138 South.**

My evacuation route is:

My reception center is:





Note ... Residents of Marshfield (north of Careswell Street) and residents of Carver (west of Route 58) are far enough away that evacuation will not be needed.

In Case of an Emergency

Evacuate only if directed. . . If evacuation is necessary, public safety officials will inform you over radio or TV. Do not evacuate unless directed by local or state public safety officials. When directed to evacuate, follow these instructions:

- Gather all household members who are at home together. If you have children in school within the evacuation area, **do not try to pick them up.** They will be transported out of the area to the reception center for their school. You may join them there. The same applies for nursing home residents and hospital patients.
- Authorities may limit access to affected areas. Household members outside the area may not be permitted to return during the evacuation. Instead, they would be directed to reception areas, where Red Cross and other authorities will help reunite families.
- Pack only necessary items (see checklist on page 8). You will need extra clothes, medicines, infant needs, personal papers, etc.
- Turn off lights and appliances and leave your home or workplace as if you were going on vacation. Lock all doors and windows.
- Keep pets indoors with about two days' supply of food and water. Do not bring pets to the reception center.
- If you have livestock, shelter them and provide feed and water for about two days.
- Don't get on the road with a car in poor running condition or with too little gas. Instead, try to carpool with a neighbor. If you need help, call your local Civil Defense office for assistance.
- **Don't rush.** You will have plenty of time. Proceed in a calm, orderly fashion along evacuation routes to the reception center for your area. These routes are the quickest, safest ways in an emergency.

How Do I Prepare?

If you or a family member have special needs . . . Special arrangements have been made to provide transportation to anyone who is disabled or has special needs. Because it is important to know who has special needs beforehand, please fill out and return the postcard as soon as possible.

For help and information . . . If you need transportation or other special help, call an office listed below during business hours so that adequate preparation can be made and help provided. Please call these numbers as soon as possible. Do not call during an emergency unless absolutely necessary.

Plymouth	Town Hall	747-1620
	Civil Defense	746-4186
Marshfield	Town Hall	837-5141
	Civil Defense	834-6655
Duxbury	Town Hall	934-6586
	Civil Defense	934-5691
Kingston	Town Hall	585-4445
	Civil Defense	585-2461
Carver	Town Hall	866-5992
	Civil Defense	866-2000 / 866-2121 / 866-4596

State Rumor Control: 1-800-982-6846 (active only during an emergency)

Preparing now for emergencies . . . Since you may have to leave your home on short notice during an emergency, you can do some things as soon as possible to make things easier later. Here are three ways to prepare for any emergency:

- Collect important papers and store them in a safe place.
- Set aside a place for emergency gear such as flashlight, extra batteries, extra sets of car keys, first-aid kit, portable radio, necessary medication and other items that you may want quickly.
- Keep your car in good running order with adequate fuel.

Checklist of items you may want to take . . . An evacuation could last from a few hours to several days. It is important to consider what you might need during your stay at the reception center.

- Two changes of clothes
- Medication
- Papers that you might need during this time
- Toilet articles
- Children and infants' diapers and milk/formula

What is Radiation?

Radiation is energy emitted from atoms and molecules when they change their forms. Materials that emit this radiation are said to be radioactive.

There are many materials in our surroundings that are naturally radioactive and have been that way since the earth was formed. They are in the ground, in our food, in buildings and even in our own bodies. Radiation also comes from outer space. Most of the radiation we all receive every day comes from these sources.

Many of us sometimes receive man-made radiation, mostly from medical sources such as x-rays or radioactive tracers. Doctors use this to help diagnose and treat injuries and illness. Like many useful and beneficial things, radiation in large doses can be harmful. That's why people who work with radiation, like doctors and dentists, take extra precautions such as wearing lead aprons. In very large doses, radiation may cause observable health problems such as flu-like symptoms or may increase the chance of health problems later in life.

Nuclear power plants produce radioactive materials as they make electricity. All of the radioactive materials are kept inside the plant, except for small amounts, which are much less than the amounts we receive from nature's sources.

It is impossible for a nuclear plant to explode like a nuclear bomb. But there could be a serious accident at a nuclear power plant which could release radioactive materials. These serious accidents are

very unlikely. If this happened, people living near the plant would be asked to avoid exposure by staying inside or evacuating the area until the radioactive materials had dispersed. Depending on weather conditions, it might take several minutes to several days for radioactivity to disperse.

Being Prepared Means Keeping Informed

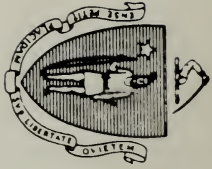
This booklet was prepared to assist you in case of an emergency at the Pilgrim Nuclear Power Station. However, the information can also be used for other kinds of emergencies.

For more information, call or write:

Massachusetts Department of Public Health
Radiation Control Program
150 Tremont Street
2nd Floor
Boston, MA 02111
727-6214

or

Massachusetts Civil Defense Agency/
Office of Emergency Preparedness
400 Worcester Road
P.O. Box 1496
Framingham, MA 01701
875-1381



Massachusetts Civil Defense Agency
Office of Emergency Preparedness
Area II Headquarters
P.O. Box 54
Bridgewater, MA 02324

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